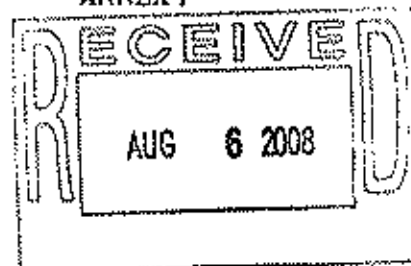




**Submission Form
To
Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee**

ANNEX 1



<i>To be completed by the Support Office of the Steering Committee</i>	
Meeting No: 03	Date of Meeting: 15 th July
Item No: 05	Programme / project: Contributing to improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison inmates
<i>(To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation and endorsed by Peer Group)</i>	
To: Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee	Date of Submission: 15 th July, 2008
From: National Authority and Head of UN Participating Organisation	Contact: Telephone number, email Mr. M.A Showers Tel: +232 77 262 314 mosesayodeji@yahoo.com
Through: Peer Group Chair	Contact: Telephone number, email Mr. John Sumaila: +23276684861
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
Proposed submission, if approved would result in:	Proposed submission resulted from:
<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing programme/project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New programme/project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan <input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency initiative within Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
Programme/project Title: Contributing to improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison inmates	
Amount of PBF funds requested for Proposed Programme/project: \$1,610,933.15	
Amount of indirect costs requested: (7%)	

1. Background

Imprisonment in Sierra Leone became fully functional when the Freetown Central Prison at Pademba Road was built in 1914 for 324 inmates. Later on prisons were built in all district headquarter towns. There are thirteen functional prisons country-wide and by the end of 2008, the number of prisons will have increased to sixteen courtesy of support from JSDF.

Until early 90's, the notion of imprisonment was purely custodial. Present day notion calls for rehabilitation, reformation and re-integration. The present prison population country-wide has exceeded 2000 inmates which indicate a 70% over congestion? The department is facing serious constraints to run these institutions on international standards mainly due to financial inadequacy that should otherwise provide for meeting standards relating to the key outcomes above. Quite recently UNIOSIL conducted an inventory of all prisons in the country and presented a working document 'Behind Walls'. Most of the critical issues identified in their recommendations that might pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of our prisons were seriously considered in the preparation of this proposal

2. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project Expected Outcomes

- 1.0 Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism
- 2.0 Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone
- 3.0 Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone

Expected Output (s) /Annual Targets:

- 1.1. Basic vocational/life skills training equipments and machines provided for prisons in Sierra Leone.
- 2.1 Water, sanitation, increased space (by rehabilitating Mafanta Prisons) and proper beddings provided for Prison inmates
- 3.1 Perimeter wall for Mafanta, and prisoner transport vehicles provided for prisons and prisons staff in Sierra Leone.

3. Evaluation of Proposals by the Cluster

Provide concise summary evaluation of proposal against:

General principles and selection criteria		
(a)	Must be explicitly based on Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan Assessment.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Must promote and ensure national ownership.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Must fall within the areas of UN's comparative advantage.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	The organization must have the appropriate system to deliver the intervention.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	The UN response must be effective, coherent, context-sensitive, cost-efficient and the outcomes, sustainable.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	Must avoid duplication of and significant overlap with the activities of other actors.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	Must use strategic entry points that respond to immediate needs and yet facilitate longer-term improvements.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	Must build on existing capacities, strengths and experience.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(i)	Must promote consultation, participation and partnerships.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Estimated commitments (\$mill)
Estimated disbursements (\$mill)

2007 2008
\$1,610,933.15

☒ Project approved by Line Ministry of Local Government on _____ (date)

4. Review by Steering Committee Support Office

Check on Programme/Project Proposal Format Contents

<input type="checkbox"/> Cover sheet (first page)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Project Justification	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Project Management Arrangements	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Risks and Assumptions	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Budget	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Progress Report (for supplementary funding only)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Support Cost	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Provide concise summary assessment against:

☐ One year implementability

Elaborate

The project can be implemented in one year as manifested by the work plan. Most of the activities shall be outsourced and delivered through service contracts. The contracts shall be split to ensure speed. Penalties shall be imbibed into the MOUs between recipient UN agencies and service providers that shall discourage delays.

☐ Agency indirect support cost

Elaborate

IOM the recipient agent has consented to take 7%.

☐ General evaluation criteria at annex 2.B.

General criteria for prioritising clusters		
(a)	Must be in line with Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Recipient Organization is unable to meet high or urgent priority needs with existing level of funding.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Need to address high priority activities that have significant impact, and by nature must address seasonal or timing imperatives and considerations.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(d)	Supports activities that are likely to improve the overall peacebuilding situation at national and local levels.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	As the improving security situation permits, activities that exploit the opportunities presented.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

□ Overall review of programme submission.

Recommendations

Elaborate

It is unfortunate that the Prison system is very weak in its capacity to adequately provide for offenders of the law, ensuring their welfare needs and training them either through the formal and/or informal means in order that upon their discharge they will be productive to society and their families by being gainfully employed and can also conform to the norms of society and cease being a threat to the peace. The prison population is very youthful (between 18 – 30 years). It is evident that a sizeable proportion of the potential labour force is on the verge of being lost if nothing is done to arrest this situation and turn around the present ugly trend of affairs. Over 80% of these youths are uneducated and unskilled. Because of this inability on their part and the lack of any alternative to fend for themselves and maybe for their dependants on discharge, they are left with no alternative but to live by means not compatible with the law. Also another sizeable portion amongst this group has been exposed to the 'spoils of war' and may have wasted the early part of their lives fighting with one or more of the fighting forces and cannot now fend for themselves through legitimate means are likely to engage in criminal activities as a means of living.

Their low access to reformation opportunities, the low respect of their rights in terms of water and sanitation, space and beddings has left the prisons in a state that they cannot serve as an appropriate correction system. The current deplorable conditions in the prisons are a manifestation of the above.

Elaborate

We therefore recommend that this project be funded.

6. Decision of the Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee

- ☒ Approved for a total budget of \$_____ \$1,610,933.15.
☐ Approved with modification/condition
☐ Deferred

To be completed by the UNDGIFF

7. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

- ☒ Project consistent with provisions of the UN-UNDP and UNDP-Participating UN Organizations Memorandum of Understandings and Letter of Agreement with donors (if applicable)



11/8/2008
Date

PBF Budget Summary for Prisons Project

CATEGORY	TOTAL COST (\$)
1. Personnel	
<i>Including staff and consultants</i>	24,000.00
2. Contracts	
<i>Including companies, professional services, grants</i>	675,000.00
3. Training	-
4. Transport	325,100.00
5. Supplies and commodities	349,580.00
6. Equipment	131,865.00
7. Travel	-
8. Miscellaneous	-
Sub-total	1,505,545.00
9. Agency Management Support**	105,388.15
TOTAL	1,610,933.15

365,580
 105,388.15
 105,388.15
 105,388.15





**SIERRA LEONE PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

AUG 22 2008

Participating UN Organisation: International Office for Migration (IOM)	National Ministry or other National Entity: Sierra Leone Prisons Department
Project Contact Name: Mr. M.A Showers Address: Sierra Leone Prisons Department Telephone: Tel: +232 77 262 314 E-mail: moesayodaji@yahoo.com	Peer Group Chair Name: Mr. John Sumailah Address: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Telephone: +23276684861 E-mail: john.sumaila@yahoo.com
Programme/Project Number: PBF/SLE/B-8	Programme/Project Location: Mafanta, Freetown, Bo, Kenema.
Programme/Project Description: Until early 90's, the notion of imprisonment was purely custodial. Present day notion calls for rehabilitation, reformation and re-integration. The present prison population country-wide has exceeded 2000 inmates which indicate a 70% over congestion. The department is facing serious constraints to run these institutions on international standards mainly due to financial inadequacy that should otherwise provide for meeting standards relating to the key outcomes above. Quite recently UNIOSIL conducted an inventory of all prisons in the country and presented a working document 'Behind Walls'. Most of the critical issues identified in their recommendations that might pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of our prisons were seriously considered in the preparation of this proposal.	Total Programme/Project Cost: PBF: \$1,610,933.15 Government Input: \$165,000 Total: \$1,775,933.15 Programme/Project Duration: 12 months
Development Goal and Key Immediate Objectives: This project therefore aims at Contributing to improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison inmates by strengthening the capacity and capabilities of both the inmates and staff. It shall do this by contributing to the following outcomes of: 1.0 Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism 2.0 Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone 3.0 Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone	
Outputs and Key Activities: The key outputs are: 1.1 Basic vocational/life skills (carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making etc) training equipments and machines provided for prisons in Sierra Leone. 2.1 Water, sanitation, increased space and proper beddings provided for Prison inmates 3.1 Perimeter wall for Mafanta, and prisoner transport vehicles provided for prisons and prisons staff in Sierra Leone.	

These could be achieved by:

- 1.1.1 Provide Carpentry tools, equipments and machines
- 1.1.2 Provide tailoring machines (hand driven and pedal driven)
- 1.1.3. Tools for shoe making
- 2.1.1 Procure two hand pumps and two electric Pumping Machines for Mafanta
- 2.1.2 (12) 3,000L Water Tanks for Mafanta
- 2.1.3 10,000 L Water Bowser for Pademba
- 2.1.4 Construct one toilet with 10 flush toilet facilities for Pademba
- 2.1.5 Provide squat toilets for Bo, Pujehun, Port Loko and 1 toilet with 5 flush facilities for Kenema Prison
- 2.1.6 Provide 1,000 bunker beds and 2,000 mattresses, 2,000 pillows, 2,000 bedspreads and 2,000 blankets for 15 Prisons including Mafanta
- 2.1.7 Rehabilitate the Mafanta Prisons
- 3.1.1 Construct 650ft x 500ft x 13ft Perimeter wall with barbed wire for the Mafanta Prison.
- 3.1.2 Purchase 1 Green-32 prisoner bus, (7)- 4X4 Wheel Drive vehicles (2) - 15 Seater Mini Buses

Peer Review Date: 19th June, 2008_____

Steering Committee Support Office Review Date__April-May 2008_____

Steering Committee Approval Date: 15th July, 2008

On behalf of:	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
National/V			
UN-PBFSCO			
UN-Agency(Print)			
Co-Chair (UN) PBF SC			
Co-Chair (Govt.)PBF SC			

1.0. Situation Analysis

Since the colonial and post colonial era of Sierra Leone's history, the Prison Service has played a major role in the Justice system being the custodial of person(s) charged to court and thereafter if convicted to serve their prison term. It is apparent that in the absence of any of the three major arms in this system (Justice System), the entire system will not work effectively. For a considerable period the Judiciary and the Sierra Leone Police have attracted tremendous level of donor support as against the Prison Service. The resultant effect is that the Judiciary are doing their utmost in terms of disposing cases brought to them; the Sierra Leone Police is also enhanced both technically and logistically to arrest culprits, investigate crimes and charge them to court. It is unfortunate that the Prison system is very weak in its capacity to adequately provide for these offenders of the law, ensuring their welfare needs and training them either through the formal and/or informal means in order that upon their discharge they will be productive to society and their families by being gainfully employed and can also conform to the norms of society.

The Freetown Central Prison for example has a population of 1,100 inmates as against its original capacity of 324. There is acute shortage of space for the inmates as they are cramped in the few available cells. Inmates lie on the bare floor as there are no beds, mattresses and blankets to lie on. The Freetown Central Prison is always plagued with water shortage; prisoners hardly have enough for the preparation of their meals and for drinking let alone for bathing purpose. This is responsible for the high incidence of epidemic diseases, malnutrition, pneumonia, common cold, malaria and typhoid in this prison.

The prison population is very youthful (between 18 - 30 years). It is evident that a sizeable proportion of the potential labour force is on the verge of been lost if nothing is done to arrest this situation and turn around the present ugly trend of affairs. Over 80% of these youths are uneducated and unskilled. Because of this inability on their part and the lack of any alternative to fend for themselves and maybe for their dependants on discharge, they are left with no alternative but to live by means not compatible with the law. Also another sizeable portion amongst this group has been exposed to the 'spoils of war' and may have wasted the early part of their lives fighting with one or more of the fighting forces and cannot now fend for themselves through legitimate means are likely to engage in criminal activities as a means of living.

Also it is a common sight to see prison officers and inmates walking the streets. This act is completely against the United Nations Minimum Standard Rule. Also taking into consideration that some of our staff members live quite a considerable distance from the prison they often have to part with part of their salaries which in itself is very inadequate to pay fares to and from work. In some instances staff members walk up to 8km to and from work every day.

2.0. Justification

UNIOSIL officially presented to the Government of Sierra Leone a document captioned "Behind Walls". This document highlighted the serious logistical and infrastructural constraints that are affecting the smooth running of our prisons in an effective and efficient manner in comparative terms. Also other internationally accredited organizations notably the International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C) have conducted series of evaluation of the welfare needs and have made recommendations most of which are similar to the one presented by UNIOSIL.

Also worthy of note is the appraisal on detention centres country-wide done recently by Prison Watch Sierra Leone a locally accredited non governmental organization. The reports from these two reputable institutions demand an urgent intervention into certain critical areas of the correctional system in Sierra Leone, failing which part of what led to the war i.e. the neglect of the youths and vulnerable group will resurface and this time much stronger than before.

The stability of this country depends to a large extent on its governance structure. Pertinent in this is the use of governance institutions appropriately and the creation of job opportunities for the youths. Having a prison that was meant for 324 now housing over 1100 inmates means that inmates have to compete for space, food, clothing and all that it takes to ensure their survival.

Also because of this overcrowding and its attendant problems like poor sanitation, the rapid spread of contagious diseases, inadequate space for recreational activities etc. Amidst this congestion are a few prisons which will contribute significantly to decongestion if rehabilitated like the Mafanta prison which happens to be the largest prison in Sierra Leone (capacity-wise) but was vandalized during the war. This is the most practicable step to ameliorate the above-mentioned problems.

The Prison Service have over the years attracted donor support from the Justice Sector Development Programme basically for infrastructural development (building of prisons and staff quarters), intervention in the welfare needs for inmates and literacy training for inmates and a pilot agricultural farm at Moyamba and Mafanta. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have assisted in the construction of some prisons and staff quarters, the Prison Officers Training School and medical intervention

for inmates as well as ration for prison officers. Besides these two major donor friendly institutions, only the Government of Sierra Leone has made considerable provision towards the welfare of inmates and staff, despite the present budget constraints.

This project therefore aims at tackling some of the problems the department is facing as a result of the conflict and also to provide the basis to reduce the high frequency of recidivism (the frequent movement in and out of prisons by a particular individual) and the capacity building of inmates. The Pademba Road prison has workshops for carpentry, tailoring, plumbing, arts and craft section and metal works for male inmates. The female inmates have access to a sewing section, embroidery section, soap-making and garb-dyeing section. Materials and equipment for these sections have received appreciable funding from the government of Sierra Leone. The carpentry workshop is the biggest and has the capacity to accommodate more inmates for the purpose of training. It also has various machines which have outlived their usefulness. Also there is a wide market for carpentry products and job opportunities; hence inmates who would have benefited from this aspect of training will not find it difficult to become self-sustained.

Other skill-training activities were equally considered during the writing of this proposal but the training venue (external) vis-a-vis the security of the inmates caused us to shelve it until the reconstruction of Mafanta prison where provision will be made for more workshops.

The department has in its fleet a considerable number of vehicles to facilitate the movement of both staffs and inmates; however prisons like Kailahun, Kono, Kambaja, Kabala, Pujehun, Magburaka Local and the Prison officers Training School are without vehicles and this is hampering an effective service. The Green 32 prisoner bus is of Mercedes make, its parts are readily available and it is very suitable for the movement of high risk inmates. The vehicle has twenty nine compartmentalized cells with toilet facilities. This makes it easy for just three officers to escort twenty nine prisoners anywhere.

The gaps that have been identified through all the reports and recommendations from UNIOSIL, ICRC and Prison Watch agencies that have been acting as an oversight body will be addressed accordingly by the implementation of this project, gaps which according to the reports if not addressed would continue to pose a threat to the peace of post-war Sierra Leone.

Also because of the success story of IOM to train an appreciable number of ex-combatants and successfully facilitate their re-integration into society during the post-conflict era in Sierra Leone, the prison department has thought it fit to tap their expertise as both ex-combatants and inmates share virtually common interest.

3.0. Logical Framework

Development Objective:		Increased respects for the rights of prisoners		Annual HR Reports on Sierra Leone Annual Report from Prisons	
Contributing to Improved Justice and Security		Reduced crime			
Outcome		Outcome to be achieved		Outcome to be achieved	
1.0. Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism	Reduced recidivism	Increase in the no of prisoners engaged in producing skilled products		Annual project evaluation Report	
		Reduction in prison fights and violence		Annual Prison records	
		Reduction in congestion of prisons		Annual Review	
		Prisoners with increased access to water and sanitation facilities		Annual Prison Reports	
2.0 Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone	Prisoners with increased access to proper beds	Reduction in prison escapes		Reports from Human Right Organizations	
		Increased effectiveness of prison staff		Annual Review Annual Prison Reports	
Outcome		Outcome to be achieved		Outcome to be achieved	
1.2 Basic vocational/life skills training equipments and machines provided for prisons in Sierra Leone.	No. of carpentry tools, tailoring tools and machines, shoe making tools provided for prisoners within the first three months of the project	Periodic reports Mid term review		Ability of prison staff and inmates to maintain tools/machines	
		2 hand pumps, 2 electric pumps, 10 water tanks, 1 water bowser, 15 flush toilets for Pademba and Pujehun, 1000 bunker beds, 2000 mattresses, 2000 bed sheets, 4,000 blankets provided for		Quarterly reports, Mid term review report	
2.1 Water, sanitation, increased space and proper beddings provided for Prison inmates		Ability of the prison inmates to maintain the facilities			

	2,000 inmates in the first three months of the project			
3.1 Perimeter wall for Mafanta, and prisoner transport vehicles provided for prisons and prisons staff in Sierra Leone.	One 650x500x13ft perimeter wall for Mafanta, one 60x80x13ft wall for 7 4x4 vehicles, 2 mini buses for prison staff, 2 vehicles for prisoners provided within the first six months of the project.	Quarterly reports, Mid term review report	Government to improve on other condition like salaries	
Activities:				
1.1.1 Provide Carpentry tools, equipments and machines			(Activity to output)	Access to high quality tools and prospects for quick delivery
1.1.2 Provide tailoring machines (hand driven and pedal driven)				
1.1.3. Tools for shoe making				
2.1.1 Procure two hand pumps and two electric Pumping Machines for Mafanta				Ability to maintain facilities
2.1.2 (12) 3,000L Water Tanks for Mafanta				
2.1.3 10,000 L Water Bowser for Pademba				
2.1.4 Construct one toilet with 10 flush toilet facilities for Pademba				
2.1.5 Provide squat toilets for Bo, Pujehun, Port Loko and 1 toilet with 5 flush facilities for Kenema Prison				
2.1.6 Provide 1,000 bunker beds and 2,000 mattresses, 2,000 pillows, 2,000 bedspreads and 2,000 blankets for 15 Prisons including Mafanta				
2.1.7 Rehabilitate the Mafanta Prisons				
3.1.1 Construct 650ft x 500ft x 13ft Perimeter wall with barbed wire for the Mafanta Prison.				Ability by prison staff to maintain facilities
3.1.2 Purchase 1 Green-32 prisoner bus, (7)-4X4 Wheel Drive vehicles (2) - 15 Seater Mini Buses				

4.0. Budget

Category	Item	Number of items	Unit Cost	Total cost
1. Personnel (PMU)				
Project Coordinator	Months	12	1,000	12,000
Admin and Finance Assistant	Months	12	750	9,000
Driver	Months	12	250	3,000
2. Contracts (Commercial, grants, Professional, services)			Sub Total Personnel	24,000
Construction and rehabilitation of Mafanta Prison		Assorted		500,000
Construct 650' x 500' x 13' perimeter wall with razor wire for Mafanta Prison.		Assorted		175,000
			Sub Total	675,000
3. Training				
			Sub Total	
4. Transport				
Support to the Secretariat	L/S			15,000
Green 32- Seat Prisoner's bus (Mercedes Benz)		1	\$39,000	\$39,000
4 x 4 Vehicles		7	\$30,000	\$210,000
15 Seater Bus for staff use		2	\$25,000	\$50,000
1 Water Bowser 5,000l		1	26,100	26,100
			Sub Total	325,100
5. Supplies & Commodities				
Bunker beds (2'-6"x6'); Bed Frame: box pipe 1 1/2" x 1" x 1.5 mm Bed Stands: box pipe 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1.5" Bed Floor: 3/4" x 1.5 mm flat bar Attachment: galvanized round pipe 1 1/2" Access: 1" sq tube x 1.5 mm. (ladder)		1000	\$220	\$ 220,000
Mattresses (2'-6"x 6') Specification: Foam: 2'-6"x 6' (4" thickness)		2000	\$45	\$ 90,000
Bed spreads (4'-6"x6")		2000	\$ 6.12	\$ 12,240
Pillows (18"x 2')		2000	\$ 2.55	\$ 5,100

Pillow slips (18"x2'-6") -single		2000	\$ 1.36	\$ 2,720
Blankets (4'-6"x6') (1/4"-thickness)		2000	\$15.31	\$ 30,620
			Sub Total	360,686
6.Equipments				
Carpentry Tools				
Diamond Glass Cutter		10	\$ 8	\$80
Scalar Vernier		10	\$8	\$80
Hand Held Electric Drill 2-speed chuck size 3/8 " Output -800 -950 w		1	\$500	\$500
Hand-held electric Grinding Machine -grinding wheel size 125 x 16 x13 mm;300 rpm-grinding wheel grit -60/80		1	\$400	\$400
Combination Planing machine (planer; Thickness & Mortiser, Motor V, Three phase,50 Hz, Circuit breaker.		1	\$13,000	\$13,000
Mortising machine Motor:6.5 -7.5 HP,380 V Three Phase ,50Hz Circuit Breaker		1	\$4,000	\$4,000
Circular Table saw depth of cut - approx. 6-8 inches blade diameter approx. 8000 rpm mounted on a steel saw table with guide rails Electric motor- 6.5 - 7.5 Hp 380 , Three phase 50hz, circuit breaker		1	\$4,900	\$4,900
Lathe turning machine speed ((No load) approx. 4,500rpm, torque-approx. 10-15Nm mounted on a steel table, motor - 4.5 -7.5Hp 380V, three phase, 50Hz. Electric break (Machine available, the problems are lack of fan belts and turning chisels which are not available locally).		Belts - 6 pcs.	\$50	\$300
		Turning chisels - 2 sets	\$223	\$446
Set Roughing out gauge - 1/4 , 1 1/4		3 sets	\$120	\$360
Set Bond gauge - 1/4, 3/8, 1/2		3 set	\$175	\$525
Set Spindle gauge 1/4, 3/8, 1/2		3 sets	\$158	\$474
Set Oval skew chisel - 1/2 3/8, 1 1/4		3 sets	\$42	\$126
Set Skew chisel - 1/8		3 sets	\$220	\$660
Set Diamond section parting tools - 3/16	S/S	3 sets	\$92	\$276
Set Fluted parting tool - 3/16	B/S	3 sets	\$150	\$450
Set Fluted parting tool - 3/16	B/S	3 sets	\$130	\$390
Set Bedan - 3/8	M/S	3 sets	\$84	\$252
Set Square end scraper - 1 inch		3 sets	\$64	\$192
Set Round nose scraper - 1/2		3 sets	\$34	\$102
Set Round side cutting scraper 3/4		3 sets	\$50	\$150
Set Universal Scraper - 3 Blades		2 sets	\$220	\$440

Detachable spout metal oilcans with nylon pump capacity – 125Ml (cc) to 250 Ml (cc)	5 sets	\$18.50	\$185
Carpenter 'T' Square all metal)	10 sets	\$18	\$180
Ploughing Tools (general)	5 sets	\$420	\$2100
Rabbit ting plane (General)	10 sets	\$80	\$800
Grooving plane (General)	10 sets	\$450	\$4,500
Jack Plane (General)	10 sets	\$120	\$1,200
Smoothing Plane (General)	10 sets	\$92	\$920
Plane Cutter blade (General)	10 sets	\$20	\$200
Rip Saw 26 inches; 4-5 pts/inches	10 sets	\$100	\$1,000
Tennon Saw (General)	10 sets	\$54	\$540
Panel Saws (General)	10 sets	\$50	\$500
Ball Pain Hammer -- 8oz Hammer head	20	\$80	\$1,600
Claw Hammer – (General sizes)	30	\$17	\$510
Brace (General sizes)	4	\$108	\$432
Brace twist Bits -1/8, ¼, ½, 1, 1 ½	35 sets	\$120	\$4200
Spoke Share blades (General size)	10	23	230
Wood Workers bench	10	\$170	\$1,700
Wood worker clamps (General)	20	\$61	\$1,220
'G' Clamps (General Sizes)	20	\$33	\$660
Spincers – 10 inches, 12 inches, 14 inches, (10 of each)	10	\$130	\$1,300
Angle Squares – (General Sizes)	10	\$170	\$1,700
Mortising Chisels -1/8, ¼, ½, 1, 1 ½, 2 (10 of each)	15 sets	\$140	\$2,100
Treaming Chisels 1/8, ¼, ½, 1, 1 ½, 2 (10 of each)	15 sets	\$120	\$1,800
Rasp files Bastard cut- half round (10 of each) and (General Sizes)	15 sets	\$40	\$600
Flat files (General Sizes)	35	\$10	\$350
Triangular files (General Sizes)	35	\$8	\$280
Measuring tapes (General Sizes)	35	\$20	\$700
Impact resistant plastic handle flat screw driver, (General Sizes)	20	\$100	\$2000
Set of Assorted Philips screw driver with shaft form 4 to 10 inches and with ¼ and 5/16 blades	20	\$80	\$1,600
Spiral ratchet Screw drivers, plastic handle, 6 inches shaft – ¼ inches blades (Philips)	20	\$125	\$2,500

Carpenters Marking gauge 12 inches		20	\$25	\$500
Standard calipers 4,6,8 inches (10 of each)		10	\$150	\$1,500
			Sub Total	\$70,000
TAILORING SEWING MACHINES				
Industrial Sewing machines –Electric-Standard type -Singer		10	\$733	\$7,330
Manual Sewing machines		50	\$83	\$4,150
Decorating Sewing machines (zigzag) –Manual		2	\$266	\$532
Electric Irons –Tailor Shop types				
Scissors	Assorted	40	\$10	\$400
Bellow Cutters – standard		2		
Pinking Shears		4	\$16	\$ 64
Yard Sticks	Assorted	25	\$10	\$250
Machine Needles	Assorted	40	\$0.50	\$20
Hand Needles	Assorted	40	\$0.50	\$20
Machine oil	Standard	100	\$1	\$100
			Sub Total	\$12,866
SHOE-MAKING TOOLS				
10 inch Improved Rasp 1/4" file		5	\$12	\$60
12 inches Benchmans Rasp		5	\$15	\$75
Red Wood Handle Knife – 3", 4", 4 1/2"		5	\$17	\$85
Bench wood Handle knife 3", 4", 4 1/2"		12	\$4	\$48
Swedish pattern N Knife – 4 1/2"		10	\$5	\$50
Over Black painted handle knife		10	\$3	\$30
Extension Clicker clicker Handles black		5	\$25	\$125
Oval Bench handle knife 3", 3 1/2", 4"		5	\$28	\$140
Round Black Handle knife 2 1/2"		5	\$23	\$115
Extension Handle 5/8" wide		5	\$33	\$165
Extension Blade 7"		5	\$19	\$95
Flat blade-22 cm x 25 mm		5	\$42	\$210
London Pattern hammer		20	\$20	\$400
Broad nose pincers		5	\$25	\$125
7" Black cutting Nippers		5	\$12	\$60

Manchester Nippers		5	\$60	\$300
Revolving Pinch Pliers		5	\$28	\$140
Fudge Wheel		2	\$150	\$300
Circular Welt Trimmer		5	\$40	\$200
Channel Cutter with Roller Guide		2	\$450	\$900
Channel Opener		2	\$28	\$56
Groover for Surface stitching		30	\$22	\$660
Tubular Jailer		20	\$15	\$300
Safely Welt knife		5	\$22	\$110
Drag Knife Right or left Hand		5	\$22	\$110
Hacking Knife		5	\$18	\$90
Tack lifter		8	\$15	\$120
Saw Tooth Tack Lifter		5	\$32	\$160
Patent Screw Sewing Awl Haft -4 ¼		30	\$7	\$210
Sewing Awls 2 ½", 2 ¼", 3", 3 ¼" 3 ½"		30	\$10	\$300
			Sub Total	\$5,739
WATER AND SANITATION				
Hand pumping machine for Mafanta		2	\$2,500	\$5,000
Electric pumping machine for Mafanta		2	\$1,800	\$3,600
Water Tanks for Mafanta	2000 L	12	\$500	\$6000
Squat Toilets with pipe fittings for Bo Prison	12 cells	12	\$20	\$240
Squat Toilet with pipe fittings for Port Loko Prison	10 cells	10	\$20	\$200
Addition of flush toilets for Kenema		2	\$60	\$ 120
Addition of flush toilets for Freetown Central Prison (building inclusive)		10	Lump	\$2,000
			Sub Total	17,160
7. Travel				
8. Miscellaneous				
			Total Budget	1,505,545
		Overheads	7%	105,388.15
			GRAND TOTAL	1,610,933.15
Government Contribution				
Vehicles running cost	10		L/S	120,000
Furniture for Mafanta			L/S	25,000
Generator for Mafanta			L/S	20,000

			Total Government Contribution	165,000
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5.0 Management Arrangements.

5.1 Implementation and Supervision Arrangements.

The project shall be implemented by a Technical Committee of the Sierra Leone Prison Service in concert with IOM and with technical back-up from UNIOSIL. This Committee shall have as co-chairs the Director of Prisons and a representative from IOM. Other members of the committee shall be drawn from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prison Watch, Prison Fellowship International etc.

The Committee shall provide overall technical guidance for the implementation of the project. The TC will meet quarterly unless otherwise necessary to discuss implementation of project activities, lessons, challenges and to review implementation plans. A project management unit PMU shall be set up that shall report to the TC. In collaboration with the PMU, IOM and UN-PBF, the TC will sign MOUs with service providers. The Technical Committee will also provide overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation of the entire project, and will be tasked with critical advocacy activities linked to the project at stakeholders' level. The Co-Chairs of the Technical Committee will report to the PBF Steering Committee through the PBFS on a quarterly basis on the successes and challenges in the implementation of the project

IOM will act as executing agent to ensure that UN procedures and the PBF guidelines for disbursement, procurement and reporting are strictly adhered to. IOM's key roles will include overseeing hiring of consultants/service providers. It shall also be charged with complete fiduciary and programmatic responsibility using its policies and procedures. It shall ensure financial management, including disbursement of resources and other forms of support to service providers to implement activities as agreed upon by the Technical Committee (TC), and based on agreed monitoring tools, including quality reporting on both narrative and finances. IOM will provide some form of technical advice and supervision to the prison officers who will be training the inmates and also to assist in their re-integration into society upon their discharge, by providing accredited training certificates. To facilitate this process, IOM and the Prisons department shall sign cooperation agreements between themselves and with each of the selected service providers.

IOM shall oversee the submission of quarterly financial and narrative progress reports to the Steering Committee.

Financial disbursement will be premised on the agreed work plan, budgets and monitoring tools, including quality reporting on both narrative and finances.

5.2 Specific delivery mechanism chosen

Outcome 1.0 - Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism

"Incarceration alone does not reform persons in conflict with the law". This project aims to contribute to increased opportunities for improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates most of whom are ex-combatants with very little skills for employability. To achieve this, the project shall deliver the outputs of providing basic vocational/life skills training equipments and machines for prisons in Sierra Leone. The machines and equipments shall include carpentry, tailoring, shoe making and Agricultural equipments/tools. The delivery of the tools/machines shall be outsourced to service providers divided into specialized contracts. Effort shall be made to supply durable tools and equipments whilst taking time into consideration. The distribution of the tools shall be based on need and comparative advantage which shall also follow training needs. The prison service with a core of skilled tutors shall utilize these outputs to contribute to the outcome. Key actions to ensure outputs relate to outcomes shall boarder on providing counseling services, promoting Godliness, rewarding good behavior etc.

Outcome 2.0- Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone

Outcome 3.0- Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone

5.3 Sustainability Arrangements:

Charged with the on-going responsibility of delivering the outcomes aforementioned, management arrangements and policies within the Prisons Department shall be reviewed for equipment use (vehicle etc). Prisons as part of its budget review shall engage the Ministry of Finance for adequate budget provision to meet running costs and maintenance of vehicles, equipments, buildings etc. The Prisons Department will also provide generator and furniture for Mafanta.

5.4 National Authority Counterpart and extent of Cooperation:

Close collaboration will be established with the programme primary stakeholders and other actors in the justice, sectors and particularly with the Peace Building Fund Steering Committee, and UN. The partnership strategy involves four main categories:

UN Agencies: UNIOSIL and IOM shall provide oversight and technical back-up...

Service Providers (NGOs, business houses etc): This category of partners is particularly important in implementing training activities. Key contacts shall be maintained with all local non governmental organizations having active interest in the monitoring of persons in detention.

5.5 Overall Time frame

The project shall be implemented within one year between July 2008 and June 2009.

6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Baseline Data Collection:

A participatory baseline data shall be collected for both outcomes and outputs. Benchmarks in the forms of quantitative as well as qualitative data shall be collected. This shall later be used to measure progress on activities and results and their contribution to outcomes and outputs

Monitoring:

Monitoring shall be done at various levels and in various forms. Activity level monitoring on a daily basis shall be the responsibility of the TC, the PMU in collaboration with UNIOSIL. Together, they shall ensure efficacy in quality of delivered materials, efficiency in their costs and timelines of delivery. This monitoring shall be supported by relevant documentation (weekly updates form field, monthly reports, POs etc.). Monthly monitoring shall be further supported by the PBF Technical Secretariat for informing of the PBF Steering and Technical Committee, and for triangulating monitoring information fed into its system by Prisons Department. The PMU shall in this direction submit monthly monitoring reports to UNDP and copy the PBF Secretariat.

Evaluation:

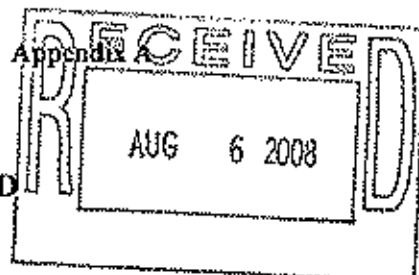
Evaluations shall be quarterly, mid term and immediate post project. These shall jointly be undertaken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNDP/PBF Secretariat, and the Steering Committee, donors and other stakeholders including civil society organizations. It shall take the forms of quarterly reviews and reports, midterm reviews, future stories and an annual review at the end of implementation. These shall go to indicate immediate effects of the intervention on the lives of the targeted beneficiaries. These shall inform quarterly and annual reports.

7.0 Assumptions and Risks

This project is developed on the main assumption that the Prison Officers abide by the dictates of this project. It is also premised on the assumptions that both staff and inmates are willing to acquire and use the skills provided for in this document and that Government shall improve this budgetary support to the Prisons Department for the sustenance of vehicles, buildings and other equipments provided. To this end, the project shall ensure that Prisons Department engages the Ministry of Finance to ensure that there is an indication of a commitment for budgetary increase and sustained support. To this end, IOM in concert with the PBF Secretariat will provide three day orientation training on UN policies and procedures and project cycle management



**SIERRA LEONE PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**



Participating UN Organisation: International Office for Migration (IOM)	National Ministry or other National Entity Sierra Leone Prisons Department
Project Contact Name: Mr. M.A Showers Address: Sierra Leone Prisons Department Telephone: Tel: +232 77 262 314 E-mail: mosesayodeji@yahoo.com	Peer Group Chair Name: Mr. John Sumaila Address: Ministry of Finance and Development Telephone: +23276684861 E-mail: john.sumaila@yahoo.com
Programme/Project Number: PBF-SLE-88	Programme/Project Location: Mafanta, Freetown, Bo, Kenema.
Programme/Project Description: Until early 90's, the notion of imprisonment was purely custodial. Present day notion calls for rehabilitation, reformation and re-integration. The present prison population country-wide has exceeded 2000 inmates which indicate a 70% over congestion. The department is facing serious constraints to run these institutions on international standards mainly due to financial inadequacy that should otherwise provide for meeting standards relating to the key outcomes above. Quite recently UNIOSIL conducted an inventory of all prisons in the country and presented a working document 'Behind Walls'. Most of the critical issues identified in their recommendations that might pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of our prisons were seriously considered in the preparation of this proposal.	Total Programme/Project Cost: PBF: \$1,610,933.15 Government Input: 165,000 Total: \$1,775,933.15 Programme/Project Duration: 12 months
Development Goal and Key Immediate Objectives: This project therefore aims at Contributing to improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison inmates by strengthening the capacity and capabilities of both the inmates and staff. It shall do this by contributing to the following outcomes of: 1.0 Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism 2.0 Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone 3.0 Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone	

Outputs and Key Activities:**The key outputs are:**

- 1.1 Basic vocational/life skills (carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making etc) training equipments and machines provided for prisons in Sierra Leone.
- 2.1 Water, sanitation, increased space and proper beddings provided for Prison inmates
- 3.1 Perimeter wall for Mafanta, and prisoner transport vehicles provided for prisons and prisons staff in Sierra Leone.

These could be achieved by:

- 1.1.1 Provide Carpentry tools, equipments and machines
- 1.1.2 Provide tailoring machines (hand driven and pedal driven)
- 1.1.3. Tools for shoe making
- 2.1.1 Procure two hand pumps and two electric Pumping Machines for Mafanta
- 2.1.2 (12) 3,000L Water Tanks for Mafanta
- 2.1.3 10,000 L Water Bowser for Pademba
- 2.1.4 Construct one toilet with 10 flush toilet facilities for Pademba
- 2.1.5 Provide squat toilets for Bo, Pujehun, Port Loko and 1 toilet with 5 flush facilities for Kenema Prison
- 2.1.6 Provide 1,000 bunker beds and 2,000 mattresses, 2,000 pillows, 2,000 bedspreads and 2,000 blankets for 15 Prisons including Mafanta
- 2.1.7 Rehabilitate the Mafanta Prisons
- 3.1.1 Construct 650ft x 500ft x 13ft Perimeter wall with barbed wire for the Mafanta Prison.
- 3.1.2 Purchase 1 Green-32 prisoner bus, (7)- 4X4 Wheel Drive vehicles (2)- 15 Seater Mini Buses

Peer Review Date: 19th June, 2008

Steering Committee Support Office Review Date: April-May 2008

Steering Committee Approval Date: 15th July, 2008

On behalf of:

National/

UN-PBFSO

UN-Agency(Print)

Co-Chair (UN) PBF SO

Co-Chair (Govt.) PBF SO

Date

Name/Title

18/7/2008	MOSES A. SHIDWEIRS ACTING DIRECTOR OF PRISONS
21/7/2008	Victor A. A. A.
18-07-2008	ANDREW CHAGA, CHIEF OF PRISON
24/07/08	a.c. ERSU
21-07-08	RICHARD KONTEN, DEPT. MIN.

COMPONENT

Country: Sierra Leone
PhPP Area: Justice and Security

Expected Outcomes

- 1.0 .Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism
- 2.0 Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone
- 3.0 Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone

Expected Output (s) /Annual Targets:

- 1.1. Basic vocational/life skills training equipments and machines provided for prisons in Sierra Leone.
- 2.1 Water, sanitation, increased space and proper beddings provided for Prison inmates
- 3.1 Perimeter wall for Mafanta, communication handsets, and prisoner transport vehicles provided for prisons and prisons staff in Sierra Leone.

Implementing Partner: The Project shall be implemented by the Prisons Department in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and IOM as UN recipient Agent.

Executing Agency: IOM

Imprisonment in Sierra Leone became fully functional when the Freetown Central Prison at Pademba Road was built in 1914 for 324 inmates. Later on prisons were built in all district headquarter towns. There are thirteen functional prisons country-wide and by the end of 2008, the number of prisons will have increased to sixteen courtesy of support from JSDF?

Until early 90's, the notion of imprisonment was purely custodial. Present day notion calls for rehabilitation, reformation and re-integration. The present prison population country-wide has exceeded 2000 inmates which indicate a 70% over congestion? The department is facing serious constraints to run these institutions on international standards mainly due to financial inadequacy that should otherwise provide for meeting standards relating to the key outcomes above. Quite recently UNIOSIL conducted an inventory of all prisons in the country and presented a working document 'Behind Walls'. Most of the critical issues identified in their recommendations that might pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of our prisons were seriously considered in the preparation of this proposal.

This project therefore aims at Contributing to improved Reformation, Justice and Security for Prison inmates by strengthening the capacity and capabilities of both the inmates and staff. This projects targets providing resources for reformation, rehabilitation and possible re-integration through training of over 1,000 inmates country-wide, providing beddings, accessible and affordable water for inmates, the rehabilitate Mafanta Prison (the largest maximum security prison but presently dysfunctional) as a measure to decongest all our over-congested Prisons. It will also provide mobility for both inmates and staff as inmates should be kept away from public viewing as best as possible.

Should this project proposal become a reality; it will have a tremendous impact on the already overstretched resources available to the department which has rendered it incapacitated to deliver its desired services. Likewise the gains made from this intervention will be re-allocated to other activities especially towards the welfare and training of personnel. It will assist in consolidating the peace process since a significant proportion of our inmates are ex-combatants who are unskilled and untrained and as long as they are not properly rehabilitated, reformed and re-integrated into society, they will continue to pose a threat to the peace gains in the country.

Programme Period:

Programme Component:

Project Title: Technical and Operational Support to the correctional system in Sierra Leone

Project I. Management Arrangement: The project shall be implemented by a sub committee of the Sierra Leone Prison Service in concert with IOM and with technical back-up from UNIOSIL. This sub committee shall have co-chairs i.e. the Director of Prisons and a representative from IOM. Other members of the committee shall be drawn from IOM, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prison Watch, Prison Fellowship International, UNIOSIL etc. The chairs shall report to the PBF Steering Committee through the PBF/SCSS. Disbursement and reporting will be according to IOM's and PBF laid down procedures for procurement, recruitment and reporting.

PBF Budget: \$1,610,933.15

Allocated Resources -----

Government-\$ 165,000-

Regular-----

In Kind Contributions-----

Agreed by (Implementing Partner) _____

Agreed by (PBF Steering Committee) _____

1.0. Situation Analysis

Since the colonial and post colonial era of Sierra Leone's history, the Prison Service has played a major role in the Justice system being the custodial of person(s) charged to court and thereafter if convicted to serve their prison term. It is apparent that in the absence of any of the three major arms in this system (Justice System), the entire system will not work effectively. For a considerable period the Judiciary and the Sierra Leone Police have attracted tremendous level of donor support as against the Prison Service. The resultant effect is that the Judiciary are doing their utmost in terms of disposing cases brought to them; the Sierra Leone Police is also enhanced both technically and logistically to arrest culprits, investigate crimes and charge them to court. It is unfortunate that the Prison system is very weak in its capacity to adequately provide for these offenders of the law, ensuring their welfare needs and training them either through the formal and/or informal means in order that upon their discharge they will be productive to society and their families by being gainfully employed and can also conform to the norms of society.

The Freetown Central Prison for example has a population of 1,100 inmates as against its original capacity of 324. There is acute shortage of space for the inmates as they are cramped in the few available cells. Inmates lie on the bare floor as there are no beds, mattresses and blankets to lie on. The Freetown Central Prison is always plagued with water shortage; prisoners hardly have enough for the preparation of their meals and for drinking let alone for bathing purpose. This is responsible for the high incidence of epidemic diseases, malnutrition, pneumonia, common cold, malaria and typhoid in this prison.

The prison population is very youthful (between 18 – 30 years). It is evident that a sizeable proportion of the potential labour force is on the verge of being lost if nothing is done to arrest this situation and turn around the present ugly trend of affairs. Over 80% of these youths are uneducated and unskilled. Because of this inability on their part and the lack of any alternative to fend for themselves and maybe for their dependants on discharge, they are left with no alternative but to live by means not compatible with the law. Also another sizeable portion amongst this group has been exposed to the 'spoils of war' and may have wasted the early part of their lives fighting with one or more of the fighting forces and cannot now fend for themselves through legitimate means are likely to engage in criminal activities as a means of living.

Also it is a common sight to see prison officers and inmates walking the streets. This act is completely against the United Nations Minimum Standard Rule. Also taking into consideration that some of our staff members live quite a considerable distance from the prison they often have to part with part of their salaries which in itself is very inadequate to pay fares to and from work. In some instances staff members walk up to 8km to and from work every day.

2.0. Justification

UNIOSIL officially presented to the Government of Sierra Leone a document captioned "Behind Walls". This document highlighted the serious logistical and infrastructural constraints that are affecting the smooth running of our prisons in an effective and efficient manner in comparative terms. Also other internationally accredited organizations notably the International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C) have conducted series of evaluation of the welfare needs and have made recommendations most of which are similar to the one presented by UNIOSIL.

Also worthy of note is the appraisal on detention centres country-wide done recently by Prison Watch Sierra Leone a locally accredited non governmental organization. The reports from these two reputable institutions demand an urgent intervention into certain critical areas of the correctional system in Sierra Leone, failing which part of what led to the war i.e. the neglect of the youths and vulnerable group will resurface and this time much stronger than before.

The stability of this country depends to a large extent on its governance structure. Pertinent in this is the use of governance institutions appropriately and the creation of job opportunities for the youths. Having a prison that was meant for 324 now housing over 1100 inmates means that inmates have to compete for space, food, clothing and all that it takes to ensure their survival.

Also because of this overcrowding and its attendant problems like poor sanitation, the rapid spread of contagious diseases, inadequate space for recreational activities etc. Amidst this congestion are a few prisons which will contribute significantly to decongestion if rehabilitated like the Mafanta prison which happens to be the largest prison in Sierra Leone (capacity-wise) but was vandalized during the war. This is the most practicable step to ameliorate the above-mentioned problems.

The Prison Service have over the years attracted donor support from the Justice Sector Development Programme basically for infrastructural development (building of prisons and staff quarters), intervention in the welfare needs for inmates and literacy training for inmates and a pilot agricultural farm at Moyamba and Mafanta. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have assisted in the construction of some prisons and staff quarters, the Prison Officers Training School and medical intervention

for inmates as well as ration for prison officers. Besides these two major donor friendly institutions, only the Government of Sierra Leone has made considerable provision towards the welfare of inmates and staff, despite the present budget constraints.

This project therefore aims at tackling some of the problems the department is facing as a result of the conflict and also to provide the basis to reduce the high frequency of recidivism (the frequent movement in and out of prisons by a particular individual) and the capacity building of inmates. The Pademba Road prison has workshops for carpentry, tailoring, plumbing, arts and craft section and metal works for male inmates. The female inmates have access to a sewing section, embroidery section, soap-making and garb-dyeing section. Materials and equipment for these sections have received appreciable funding from the government of Sierra Leone. The carpentry workshop is the biggest and has the capacity to accommodate more inmates for the purpose of training. It also has various machines which have outlived their usefulness. Also there is a wide market for carpentry products and job opportunities; hence inmates who would have benefited from this aspect of training will not find it difficult to become self-sustained.

Other skill-training activities were equally considered during the writing of this proposal but the training venue (external) vis-à-vis the security of the inmates caused us to shelve it until the reconstruction of Mafanta prison where provision will be made for more workshops.

The department has in its fleet a considerable number of vehicles to facilitate the movement of both staffs and inmates; however prisons like Kailahun, Kono, Kambia, Kabala, Pujehun, Magburaka Local and the Prison officers Training School are without vehicles and this is hampering an effective service. The Green 32 prisoner bus is of Mercedes make, its parts are readily available and it is very suitable for the movement of high risk inmates. The vehicle has twenty nine compartmentalized cells with toilet facilities. This makes it easy for just three officers to escort twenty nine prisoners anywhere.

The gaps that have been identified through all the reports and recommendations from UNIOSIL, ICRC and Prison Watch agencies that have been acting as an oversight body will be addressed accordingly by the implementation of this project, gaps which according to the reports if not addressed would continue to pose a threat to the peace of post-war Sierra Leone.

Also because of the success story of IOM to train an appreciable number of ex-combatants and successfully facilitate their re-integration into society during the post-conflict era in Sierra Leone, the prison department has thought it fit to tap their expertise as both ex-combatants and inmates share virtually common interest.

3.0. Logical Framework

Development Objective:		Increased respects for the rights of prisoners		Annual HR Reports on Sierra Leone		Annual Report from Prisons		Outcome/Impact	
Contributing to Improved Justice and Security		Reduced crime		Annual Prison records		Annual project evaluation Report		Government's commitments to continued adequate budgetary support.	
1.0. Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism		Reduced recidivism		Increase in the no of prisoners engaged in producing skilled products		Reduction in prison fights and violence		Willingness of inmates to acquire skills	
2.0 Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone		Reduction in congestion of prisons		Prisoners with increased access to water and sanitation facilities		Prisoners with increased access to proper beds		Sustained and increasing Government budgetary support	
3.0 Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone		Reduction in prison escapes		Increased effectiveness of prison staff		Annual Review		Sustained commitment from prison personnel	
1.2 Basic vocational/life skills training equipments and machines provided for prisons in Sierra Leone.		No. of carpentry tools, tailoring tools and machines, shoe making tools provided for prisoners within the first three months of the project		Periodic reports		Mid term review		Ability of prison staff and inmates to maintain tools/machines	
2.1 Water, sanitation, increased space and proper beddings provided for Prison inmates		2 hand pumps, 2 electric pumps, 10 water tanks, 1 water bowser, 15 flush toilets for Pademba and Pujehun, 1000 bunker beds, 2000 mattresses, 2000 bed sheets, 4,000 blankets provided for		Quarterly reports, Mid term review report		Ability of the prison inmates to maintain the facilities			

	2,000 inmates in the first three months of the project		Quarterly reports, Mid term review report	Government to improve on other condition like salaries
3.1 Perimeter wall for Mafanta , and prisoner transport vehicles provided for prisons and prisons staff in Sierra Leone.	One 650x500x13ft perimeter wall for Mafanta, one 60x80x13ft wall for , 7 4x4 vehicles, 2 mini buses for prison staff, 2 vehicles for prisoners provided within the first six months of the project.			
Activities:				
1.1.1 Provide Carpentry tools, equipments and machines				(Activity to output) Access to high quality tools and prospects for quick delivery
1.1.2 Provide tailoring machines (hand driven and pedal driven)				
1.1.3 Tools for shoe making				
2.1.1 Procure two hand pumps and two electric Pumping Machines for Mafanta				Ability to maintain facilities
2.1.2 (12) 3,000L Water Tanks for Mafanta				
2.1.3 10,000 L Water Bowser for Pademba				
2.1.4 Construct one toilet with 10 flush toilet facilities for Pademba				
2.1.5 Provide squat toilets for Bo, Pujehun, Port Loko and 1 toilet with 5 flush facilities for Kenema Prison				
2.1.6 Provide 1,000 bunker beds and 2,000 mattresses, 2,000 pillows, 2,000 bedspreads and 2,000 blankets for 15 Prisons including Mafanta				
2.1.7 Rehabilitate the Mafanta Prisons				
3.1.1 Construct 650ft x 500ft x 13ft Perimeter wall with barbed wire for the Mafanta Prison.				Ability by prison staff to maintain facilities
3.1.2 Purchase 1 Green-32 prisoner bus, (7)- 4X4 Wheel Drive vehicles (2) - 15 Seater Mini Buses				

4.0. Budget

Category	Item	Number of Items	Unit Cost	Total cost
1. Personnel (PMU)				
Project Coordinator	Months	12	1,000	12,000
Admin and Finance Assistant	Months	12	750	9,000
Driver	Months	12	250	3,000
2. Contracts (Commercial, grants, Professional, services)		Sub Total Personnel		24,000
Construction and rehabilitation of Mafanta Prison		Assorted		\$475,000
Construct 650'x500'x13' perimeter wall with razor wire for Mafanta Prison.		Assorted		\$200,000
			Sub Total	675,000
3. Training				
			Sub Total	
4. Transport				
Support to the Secretariat	L/S			15,000
Green 32- Seat Prisoner's bus (Mercedes Benz)		1	\$39,000	\$39,000
4 x 4 Vehicles		7	\$30,000	\$210,000
15 Seater Bus for staff use		2	\$25,000	\$50,000
			Sub Total	299,000
5. Supplies & Commodities				
Bunker beds (2'-6"x6"); Bed Frame: box pipe 1 1/2" x 1" x 1.5 mm Bed Stands: box pipe 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1.5" Bed Floor: 3/4" x 1.5 mm flat bar Attachment: galvanized round pipe 1 1/2" Access: 1" sq tube x 1.5 mm (ladder)		1000	\$220	\$ 220,000
Mattresses (2'-6"x 6") Specification: Foam: 2'-6"x 6" (4" thickness)		2000	\$45	\$ 90,000
Bed spreads (4'-6"x6")		2000	\$ 6.12	\$ 12,240

Pillows (18"x2')		2000	\$ 2.55	\$ 5,100
Pillow slips (18"x2'-6") -single		2000	\$ 1.36	\$ 2,720
Blankets (4'-6"x6') (1/4"-thickness)		2000	\$15.31	\$ 30,620
			Sub Total	360,680
6. Carpentry Machines ,Equipment & Tools				
Diamond Glass Cutter		10	\$ 8	\$80
Scalar Vernier		10	\$8	\$80
Hand Held Electric Drill 2-speed chuck size 3/8 " Output -800 -950 w		1	\$500	\$500
Hand-held electric Grinding Machine -grinding wheel size 125 x 16 x13 mm;300 rpm-grinding wheel grit -60/80		1	\$400	\$400
Combination Planing machine (planer; Thickness & Mortiser, Motor V, Three phase,50 Hz, Circuit breaker.		1	\$13,000	\$13,000
Mortising machine Motor:6.5 -7.5 HP,380 V Three Phase ,50Hz Circuit Breaker		1	\$4,000	\$4,000
Circular Table saw depth of cut - approx. 6-8 inches blade diameter approx. 8000 rpm mounted on a steel saw table with guide rails Electric motor- 6.5 - 7.5 Hp 380 , Three phase 50hz, circuit breaker		1	\$4,900	\$4,900
Lathe turning machine speed ((No load) approx. 4,500rpm, torque-approx. 10-15Nm mounted on a steel table, motor - 4.5 -7.5Hp 380V, three phase, 50Hz. Electric break.(Machine available, the problems are lack of fan belts and turning chisels which are not available locally).		Belts - 6 pcs.	\$50	\$300
		Turning chisels - 2 sets	\$223	\$446
Set Roughing out gauge - ¼ , 1 ¼		3 sets	\$120	\$360
Set Bond gauge - ¼, 3/8, ½		3 set	\$175	\$525
Set Spindle gauge ¼, 3/8, ½		3 sets	\$158	\$474
Set Oval skew chisel - ¼ 3/8, 1 ¼		3 sets	\$42	\$126
Set Skew chisel - 1/8		3 sets	\$220	\$660
Set Diamond section parting tools - 3/16	S/S	3 sets	\$92	\$276
Set Fluted parting tool - 3/16	B/S	3 sets	\$150	\$450
Set Fluted parting tool - 3/16	B/S	3 sets	\$130	\$390
Set Bedan - 3/8	M/S	3 sets	\$84	\$252
Set Square end scraper - 1 inch		3 sets	\$64	\$192
Set Round nose scraper - ½		3 sets	\$34	\$102
Set Round side cutting scraper ¾		3 sets	\$50	\$150
Set Universal Scraper - 3 Blades		2 sets	\$220	\$440

Detachable spout metal oilcans with nylon pump capacity - 125MI (cc) to 250 MI (cc)	5 sets	\$18.50	\$185
Carpenter "T" Square all metal)	10 sets	\$18	\$180
Ploughing Tools (general)	5 sets	\$420	\$2100
Rabbit ting plane (General)	10 sets	\$80	\$800
Grooving plane (General)	10 sets	\$450	\$4,500
Jack Plane (General)	10 sets	\$120	\$1,200
Smoothing Plane (General)	10 sets	\$92	\$920
Plane Cutter blade (General)	10 sets	\$20	\$200
Rip Saw 26 inches; 4-5 pts/inches	10 sets	\$100	\$1,000
Tennon Saw (General)	10 sets	\$54	\$540
Panel Saws (General)	10 sets	\$50	\$500
Ball Pain Hammer - 8oz Hammer head	20	\$80	\$1,600
Claw Hammer - (General sizes)	30	\$17	\$510
Brace (General sizes)	4	\$108	\$432
Brace twist Bits -1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2	35 sets	\$120	\$4200
Spoke Share blades (General size)	10	23	230
Wood Workers bench	10	\$170	\$1,700
Wood worker clamps (General)	20	\$61	\$1,220
'G' Clamps (General Sizes)	20	\$33	\$660
Spincers - 10 inches, 12 inches, 14 inches, (10 of each)	10	\$130	\$1,300
Angle Squares - (General Sizes)	10	\$170	\$1,700
Mortising Chisels -1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1, 1 1/2, 2 (10 of each)	15 sets	\$140	\$2,100
Treaming Chisels 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1, 1 1/2, 2 (10 of each)	15 sets	\$120	\$1,800
Rasp files Bastard cut- half round (10 of each) and (General Sizes)	15 sets	\$40	\$600
Flat files (General Sizes)	35	\$10	\$350
Triangular files (General Sizes)	35	\$8	\$280
Measuring tapes (General Sizes)	35	\$20	\$700
Impact resistant plastic handle flat screw driver, (General Sizes)	20	\$100	\$2000
Set of Assorted Philips screw driver with shaft form 4 to 10 inches and with 1/4 and 5/16 blades	20	\$80	\$1,600
Spiral ratchet Screw drivers, plastic handle, 6 inches shaft - 1/4 inches blades (Phillips)	20	\$125	\$2,500

Carpenters Marking gauge 12 inches		20	\$25	\$500
Standard calipers 4,6,8 inches (10 of each)		10	\$150	\$1,500
			Sub Total	\$70,000
TAILORING SEWING MACHINES				
Industrial Sewing machines -Electric-Standard type -Singer		10	\$733	\$7,330
Manual Sewing machines		50	\$83	\$4,150
Decorating Sewing machines (zigzag) -Manual		2	\$266	\$532
Electric Irons -Tailor Shop types				
Scissors	Assorted	40	\$10	\$400
Bellow Cutters - standard		2		
Pinking Shears		4	\$16	\$ 64
Yard Sticks	Assorted	25	\$10	\$250
Machine Needles	Assorted	40	\$0.50	\$20
Hand Needles	Assorted	40	\$0.50	\$20
Machine oil	Standard	100	\$1	\$100
			Sub Total	\$12,866
SHOE-MAKING TOOLS				
10 inch Improved Rasp 1/4" file		5	\$12	\$60
12 inches Benchmans Rasp		5	\$15	\$75
Red Wood Handle Knife - 3", 4", 4 1/2"		5	\$17	\$85
Bench wood Handle knife 3", 4", 4 1/2"		12	\$4	\$48
Swedish pattern N Knife - 4 1/2"		10	\$5	\$50
Over Black painted handle knife		10	\$3	\$30
Extension Clicker clicker Handles black		5	\$25	\$125
Oval Bench handle knife 3", 3 1/2" 4"		5	\$28	\$140
Round Black Handle knife 2 1/2"		5	\$23	\$115
Extension Handle 5/8" wide		5	\$33	\$165
Extension Blade 7"		5	\$19	\$95
Flat blade 22 cm x 25 mm		5	\$42	\$210
London Pattern hammer		20	\$20	\$400
Broad nose pliers		5	\$25	\$125
7" Black cutting Nippers		5	\$12	\$60

Manchester Nippers		5	\$60	\$300
Revolving Pinch Pliers		5	\$28	\$140
Fudge Wheel		2	\$150	\$300
Circular Welt Trimmer		5	\$40	\$200
Channel Cutter with Roller Guide		2	\$450	\$900
Channel Opener		2	\$28	\$56
Groover for Surface stitching		30	\$22	\$660
Tubular Jailer		20	\$15	\$300
Safety Welt knife		5	\$22	\$110
Drag Knife Right or left Hand		5	\$22	\$110
Hacking Knife		5	\$18	\$90
Tack lifter		8	\$15	\$120
Saw Tooth Tack Lifter		5	\$32	\$160
Patent Screw Sewing Awl Haft -4 ¾		30	\$7	\$210
Sewing Awls 2 ¼", 2 ½", 3", 3 ¼" 3 ½"		30	\$10	\$300
			Sub Total	\$5,739
WATER AND SANITATION				
Hand pumping machine for Mafanta		2	\$2,500	\$5,000
Electric pumping machine for Mafanta		2	\$1,800	\$3,600
Water Tanks for Mafanta	2000 L.	12	\$500	\$6000
Squat Toilets with pipe fittings for Bo Prison	12 cells	12	\$20	\$240
Squat Toilet with pipe fittings for Port Loko Prison	10 cells	10	\$20	\$200
Addition of flush toilets for Kenema		2	\$60	\$120
Addition of flush toilets for Freetown Central Prison (building inclusive)		10	Lump	\$2,000
Mercedes Water Bowzer 10,000 Litres			\$26,100	\$26,100
			Sub Total	\$43,260
			Total Budget	1,505,545
		Overheads	7%	105,388.15
		GRAND TOTAL		1,610,933.15
Government Contribution				
Vehicles running cost	10		L/S	120,000
Furniture for Mafanta			L/S	25,000
Generator for Mafanta			L/S	20,000
			Total Government Contribution	165,000

5.0 Management Arrangements.

5.1 Implementation and Supervision Arrangements.

The project shall be implemented by a Technical Committee of the Sierra Leone Prison Service in concert with IOM and with technical back-up from UNIOSIL. This Committee shall have as co-chairs the Director of Prisons and a representative from IOM. Other members of the committee shall be drawn from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prison Watch, Prison Fellowship International etc.

The Committee shall provide overall technical guidance for the implementation of the project. The TC will meet quarterly unless otherwise necessary to discuss implementation of project activities, lessons, challenges and to review implementation plans. A project management unit PMU shall be set up that shall report to the TC. In collaboration with the PMU, IOM and UN-PBF, the TC will sign MOUs with service providers. The Technical Committee will also provide overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation of the entire project, and will be tasked with critical advocacy activities linked to the project at stakeholders' level. The Co-Chairs of the Technical Committee will report to the PBF Steering Committee through the PBFS on a quarterly basis on the successes and challenges in the implementation of the project

IOM will act as executing agent to ensure that UN procedures and the PBF guidelines for disbursement, procurement and reporting are strictly adhered to. IOM's key roles will include overseeing hiring of consultants/service providers. It shall also be charged with complete fiduciary and programmatic responsibility using its policies and procedures. It shall ensure financial management, including disbursement of resources and other forms of support to service providers to implement activities as agreed upon by the Technical Committee (TC), and based on agreed monitoring tools, including quality reporting on both narrative and finances. IOM will provide some form of technical advice and supervision to the prison officers who will be training the inmates and also to assist in their re-integration into society upon their discharge, by providing accredited training certificates. To facilitate this process, IOM and the Prisons department shall sign cooperation agreements between themselves and with each of the selected service providers.

IOM shall oversee the submission of quarterly financial and narrative progress reports to the Steering Committee.

Financial disbursement will be premised on the agreed work plan, budgets and monitoring tools, including quality reporting on both narrative and finances.

5.2 Specific delivery mechanism chosen

Outcome 1.0 - Contribute to an improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates in Sierra Leone thereby reducing recidivism

"Incarceration alone does not reform persons in conflict with the law". This project aims to contribute to increased opportunities for improved rehabilitation and re-integration opportunities for prison inmates most of whom are ex-combatants with very little skills for employability. To achieve this, the project shall deliver the outputs of providing basic vocational/life skills training equipments and machines for prisons in Sierra Leone. The machines and equipments shall include carpentry, tailoring, shoe making and Agricultural equipments/tools. The delivery of the tools/machines shall be outsourced to service providers divided into specialized contracts. Effort shall be made to supply durable tools and equipments whilst taking time into consideration. The distribution of the tools shall be based on need and comparative advantage which shall also follow training needs. The prison service with a core of skilled tutors shall utilize these outputs to contribute to the outcome. Key actions to ensure outputs relate to outcomes shall boarder on providing counseling services, promoting Godliness, rewarding good behavior etc.

Outcome 2.0- Contribute to improved living conditions (water, sanitation, space and proper beddings) and thus respect for the rights of prisoners in Sierra Leone

Outcome 3.0- Contribute to increased capacity for improved security provision for prisoners in Sierra Leone

5.3 Sustainability Arrangements:

Charged with the on-going responsibility of delivering the outcomes aforementioned, management arrangements and policies within the Prisons Department shall be reviewed for equipment use (vehicle etc). Prisons as part of its budget review shall engage the Ministry of Finance for adequate budget provision to meet running costs and maintenance of vehicles, equipments, buildings etc. The Prisons Department will also provide generator and furniture for Mafanta.

5.4 National Authority Counterpart and extent of Cooperation:

Close collaboration will be established with the programme primary stakeholders and other actors in the justice, sectors and particularly with the Peace Building Fund Steering Committee, and UN. The partnership strategy involves four main categories:

UN Agencies: UNIOSIL and IOM shall provide oversight and technical back-up...

Service Providers (NGOs, business houses etc): This category of partners is particularly important in implementing training activities. Key contacts shall be maintained with all local non governmental organizations having active interest in the monitoring of persons in detention.

5.5 Overall Time frame

The project shall be implemented within one year between July 2008 and June 2009.

6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Baseline Data Collection:

A participatory baseline data shall be collected for both outcomes and outputs. Benchmarks in the forms of quantitative as well as qualitative data shall be collected. This shall later be used to measure progress on activities and results and their contribution to outcomes and outputs

Monitoring:

Monitoring shall be done at various levels and in various forms. Activity level monitoring on a daily basis shall be the responsibility of the TC, the PMU in collaboration with UNIOSIL. Together, they shall ensure efficacy in quality of delivered materials, efficiency in their costs and timelines of delivery. This monitoring shall be supported by relevant documentation (weekly updates form field, monthly reports, POs etc.). Monthly monitoring shall be further supported by the PBF Technical Secretariat for informing of the PBF Steering and Technical Committee, and for triangulating monitoring information fed into its system by Prisons Department. The PMU shall in this direction submit monthly monitoring reports to UNDP and copy the PBF Secretariat.

Evaluation:

Evaluations shall be quarterly, mid term and immediate post project. These shall jointly be undertaken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNDP/PBF Secretariat, and the Steering Committee, donors and other stakeholders including civil society organizations. It shall take the forms of quarterly reviews and reports, midterm reviews, future stories and an annual review at the end of implementation. These shall go to indicate immediate effects of the intervention on the lives of the targeted beneficiaries. These shall inform quarterly and annual reports.

7.0 Assumptions and Risks

This project is developed on the main assumption that the Prison Officers abide by the dictates of this project. It is also premised on the assumptions that both staff and inmates are willing to acquire and use the skills provided for in this document and that Government shall improve this budgetary support to the Prisons Department for the sustenance of vehicles, buildings and other equipments provided. To this end, the project shall ensure that Prisons Department engages the Ministry of Finance to ensure that there is an indication of a commitment for budgetary increase and sustained support. To this end, IOM in concert with the PBF Secretariat will provide three day orientation training on UN policies and procedures and project cycle management